efusal of Mr. Raudall to become a member of the con-service from fear of prejudicing his prospects for the

HOW THE REPUBLICANS CAN WIN NEXT YEAR. From The Philadelphia Telegraph (Ind. Rep.)
A year brings about great changes in politics,
he party that controls the popular House of Congress
always in danger of disaster. When last the Democrats wrecked their opportunities; and when, for Congress, the Republicans had it, they s wreaked theirs as to bring about the results of last November. If at the next session the Democrats should make no mistakes, but should by a wise course win the favor of the country, the Republicans would have to have a vital issue and a very strong candidate to defeat shem. Probably, after all, the very best issue the Republicans could have would be a candidate of extraordinary fitness and popularity—one who, belonging to no faction, was pledged to Civil Service Reform and economical administration, and whose pledges the country would recognize as good and vaild. Despite present appearances, the Republicans could probably elect such a candidate, but appearances do not give great promise that they can riccu a candidate of the conventional pattern unless he have some real, live, inciting issue to defend and represent. The best issue of all would be his own great popularity and the country's confidence in and respect for him.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS. The Casino audience was smaller than usual ast evening, and the performance was not equal to prewions ones. The orchestral work was careless, and the orchestra was below the usual number. Miss Emma Juch was the chief attraction, but the "Freischfitz" scena, which was her principal number, does not altogether befit her voice and style.

Other soloists were Mile. Ravasz, Miss Jessie Bartlett and Miss Neuberger. A large audience filled the Cosmopolitan Theatre, where the military band was superseded by an orchestra of good size, including several members of the Philharmonic Society under the direction of Mr Edward Solomon. The soloists were Miss Marie Glover (contralto), Mrs. Hattie Whitlock-Lewis (soprano), M. William H. Hamilton (baritone), Mr. Carlos Hasselbrink (violin), Señor Castellanos, and, chief of all, Miss Lillian Russell, who, making her first appearance after her recent severe illness, was greeted with long and loud appliance, again and again repeated after she had aung her song, "The Silver Line." Miss Russell snowed traces of her illness, and is yet far from strong. It was announced from the stage that Miss Russel sang by permission of Mr. McCami, and would appear by the same permission on the next two Sunday evenings.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The managers of the Mount Morris Theatre, at Harlem, have mounted in good style and propose to produce to-night the old spectacle of "The Sea of Ice." hiss Helea Bancroft will play the part of Ogaritha.

Mr. George Riddle will give another recital at the Turf Club Theatre tals morning. His secon performances have been notable for most delicate intuitions, especially as to the feelings and motives o intuitions, especially as to the feelings and motives of the woman's nature as drawn in Shakespeare, and for quiet ocauty of effortiess execution, which is singularly retresting. Its assumptions of moods so various and so strongly contensed as toat of Puck and Bottom in a re-cital of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" were of extra-ordinary felicity; and in toat reading there were touches of plaintive, wistful tenderness, coupled with a perfect sustainment of poetic stunsphere, which any artist might be proud to accomplish.

A revival of "The Long Strike" will be effected this week at the Windsor Theatre, with J. H. Bioddart, Edward Lamb, Joseph Wheelock, E. L. Tilton and Sara Jewett in the cast. Mr. Walter Reynolds, an neter from Australia, will make his first entrance here nner. "The Long Strike" contains one of the most effective scenes that Mr. Bout-leanit ever devised—that, namely, of the telegraph office—and the acting of Mr. Student, as Mr. Monepeany, or git not to be ruined by any lock of true dramatic art.

THE MALAGASY EMBASSY GO TO CHURCH

ARRANGING FOR A PUBLIC RECEPTION-THE CIV-ILIZATION ON MADAGASCAR.

The Malagasy Embassy spent a quiet and un eventful day yesterday. In the forenoon, both ambassadors and their suite, Colonel Robinson, the United States Consul, who accompanies them, and the Rev. W. C. Pickerszill, of the London Misei nary Society, who is a warm defender of their rights and independence against the claims of France, attended divine worship. Dr. John Hail's church was the one selected, and thither they all went in a body, being accommodated with pews that had been specially reserved for them. Afterward they returned to the Fifth nue Hotel, and there they remained resting through the afternoon and evening. They had a few visitors, among them Judge Daly and the Rev. few visitors, among them Judge Daly and the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, who call-d in beha f of the Geographical society to offer them a public reception. The first Ambassador, yielding to the wearness caused by carrying his name about probably, was asleep when the president and vice-president of the Geographical society called, but the second Ambassador, Ramantraka, and the English secretary, Mr. Tacchi, received them and accepted the invitation with pleasure. In ciscussing the probable date of the event, it was agreed that it should be immediately on the return of the embassy from Washington, probably about March 15. It is proceed to make the reception an interesting affair by uniting with it a public lecture on Madagascar, and asking the ambassadors or their representatives to give descriptions of the island, its resources, trade, evviluation and so forth.

to give descriptions of the Hand, his resources, trade, civilization and so forth.

Both Mr. Tacchi and Colonel Robinson stated that the occasion would be a welcome one to the ambassadors, inasmuch as it would enable them to invoke the sympathy of the people in behalf of the efforts of the Hova Government to extend civilization, Christianity and Government to extend civilization, Christianity and commerce throughout the island. vir. Tacchi, conversing on the subject with a TRIBUNE reporter, said that the results of the extraordi ary missionary efforts put forth on the island by the Lonion Friends, and other soci ties were really phenomenal. There is a very general diffusion of knowledge and agreed even stress is shown in phenomenal. There is a very general diffusion of knowledge, and a great e-ro stness is shown in bebalf of education. As illustrations of this fact, Mr. Tacchi sad that it was a common sight to see a poor laborer, earning a sixpence a day, draw a book from his pocket, as he sit down to rest, and begin to read. There are several fine printing presses in the capital of Madagascar, and they are all kept busy. A number of papers published by the missionary societies, printed in the Malagasy tong is and prettily illustrated have extensive circulation, and of a small or of papers published by the missionary societies, printed in the Malagasy tongie and pretthly illustrated, have extensive circulation, and of a small first reader or primer, a monthly edition of 20,000 is situes off. The people are strongly attached to their adopted religion, and could not be induced now to part with their Biole, Mr. Tarchi added that the unwillingness of the natives to build reads into the island, and to permit foreigners to acquire ownership of land, had grown out of their fear that the whites would overreach them. Their experience with France had made them suspicious. He said, however, and in this he was confirmed by Coloniel Robinson, that there was really no significance in the restriction left in the new treaty against the admission of foreigners into three of the Malagasy towns. That was a mere concession to the old fogy element among the Malagasy nobles, a relic of a superstition that was wholly connected with their discarded pagament. The places are three so all villages near the capital, bign up in the hill country, which no foreigner would care to visit. They were once looked upon as sacred cities.

The embassy will spend to-day preparing for the visit to Washington, and will go to that city to-morrow.

WHAT MR. SWINTON SAW ABROAD.

John Swinton delivered a lecture before the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum at Myrtle ave. and Myrtle st., Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon upon "Views of Life in London and Paris." The hall was decorated with a number of small American flugs and large red banners of the amune. Mr. Swiuton spoke in part as follows:

of small American flags and large red banners of the Commune. Mr. Swinton spoke in part as follows:

There are five different things which I specially noticed in Eugland. First, there are in that country false and wrongful politics, a monarchy, a House of Lords, and a princeracy; secondly, there is a false and fatal state of industry in the country, with a runness compention in wages and a baneful domination of capital; thirdly, there is a false and baseful social system, beginning with a glittering, gandy aristocyacy at no top, and ending with a constantly shiring mass of what is caused "the dangerous population"; fourthry, there is a distorted religion, in whice shirted formaines and the doors of superstition are mingled; and, fittaly, there is a false sud inequitable distribution of land and of wealth. I saw millions living there without any rights in the soil which they thiled, while the land was in the clutures of a hand, in of hereditary arristocrats. The land question is becoming a matter of politics in England, and the questions are being asked, "Are the hereditary domains of the aristocracy to be confiscated? Are the sacred rights of property to be violated and are the flood-zuces of democracy to be violated and are the flood-zuces of democracy to be violated and are the flood-zuces of democracy to be confiscated? Are the sacred rights of property to be violated and are the flood-zuces of democracy to be confiscated? Are the sacred rights of property to be confiscated? Are the sacred rights of property to be violated and are the flood-zuces of democracy to be confiscated? Are the sacred rights of property to be violated and are the flood-zuces of the manner to property to be confiscated? Are the sacred rights of property to be confiscated? There is a young democracy rising in that country. I saw it in the extending trade-unions, the country. I saw it in the extending trade-unions, the country. I saw it in the extending trade-unions, the country. I saw it in the extending trade-unions, the country. I sa

IRISH MURDERS.

CAREY'S TESTIMONY-LAND LEAGUE COM-PLICITY.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. London, Feb. 20.

Not since that Sunday in May of last year when the news of the Phonix Park murders reached London has any event made such an impression on the public as the testimony of Carey. Given on Saturday in Kilmainham Court House, it was telegraphed and rublished here on Sunday morning in full-ten columns of it altogether-and it was the one subject of thought and talk that day in London. The Government had known for some time what was coming. There can be no harm in saying now that when this last batch of assassins was arrested the evidence against them was anything but complete. Of direct legal evidence connecting them with the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. there was little or none. But the authorities, and especially Mr. Jenkinson, were satisfied they had got hold of the men composing in part that inner circle of murderers the existence of which they had long been sure of. There was evidence to convict them of conspiracy; for the rest the police had to take the chance of what might turn up, including the chance, which in Ireland is very near a certainty, of informers. If they needed any justification for their course, it has been abundantly supplied by what has happened since. It is not the want of evidence which now embarrasses those who have charge of the investigation. The supply offered exceeds the demand, and the competition among the prisoners for the privilege of betraying each other is exceedingly keen.

Beginning with Farrell and ending with Kavanagh, each witness has added evidence of solid importance. Kavanagh's story, as brought out in court, came near to being a history of the Park murders, but there were gaps in it, and a full account of the agency which undertook or executed assassination to order was still wanting. But these deficiencies have been supplied by Carey, and probably more completely than they would have been by any other single witness. That is the answer to thos who criticise the Government for accepting as a witness the man who gave the signal for the murder. It must be remembered, further, that the pub lie do not yet know all that the Government knows, This is still a preliminary investigation, and there is no legal object in bringing out more evidence than is necessary to secure the committal of the prisoners for trial. Car-y's story was first told to Mr. Murphy, who conducts the prosecution for the Crown, in the privacy of bis cell. It was for Mr. Murphy to decide how of it should be repeated in court. It is certain that the while of it has not been repeated. It is certain also, that Mr. Murphy, having to decide whether other prisoners should be received as approvers, has heard what they, or some of them, proposed to swear to-must have heard it in order to decide whether it should be accepted. Putting all these stories together, the Crown must now be in posses sion of pretty much the whole awful story. is yet unteld to the public may probably remain unteld till pext April, when the trials will take place. Meantime, it is all very well for Dr. Webb, counsel for some of the accused, to denounce Care; as an infamous witness, which he is. He has a pro fessional duty to his clients to discharge. It is less well for those who hold no brief for the murderers they seek to screen. Carey is a murderer and an informer, but nobody half doubts that the story he has told is in every essential particular a true story. That is the universal belief here. And I know that the officers of the Government responsible for the onduct of this business are convinced of the truth of Carey's statement, and ready at the proper mo ment to support it by other evidence. If anything is certain, it is certain that Joseph Brady, Timothy Kelly, Thomas Caffrey and Patrick Delaney were on the ear that Kavanagh drove; that Joe Hanlon, Joe Smith and Carey were driven to the Park by Fitzbarris; that Bra ly, Kelly, Delaney, Caffrey, Fagan, Curley and Hanlon formed the ghastly group which surrounded Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke; that Brady and Kelly, and perhaps others, struck the fatal blows. Carev's narrative of the murder is a most horribly vivid piece of description-life-like and dea h-like as no invented story ever was.

Ot all this, I say, people here are convinced, and it appears from the dispatches received since Sunday that you in America are also convinced. The rayings of the worst Irish-American papers show it, at least as clearly as the weighty judgment of re-pectable journals. Of the points less clear, the first in interest is the connection between the assassing and the Land League leaders, from Mr. Parnell downward, with respect to that as to other points. Evidence is yet to be heard, but taking the case as it stands, it is to be said that it raises a strong presumption of guilty knowledge, which Mr. Parnell and his associates are doing their best to convert into a general belief. Against this presumption the English advocates of Irish agitation have been using all their ingenious sopnistries which long practice has made familiar to them. The Pall Mall Gazette foremost of all. That journal once more reproduces its old argument that the Phonix Park murders were committed in the interest of a faction hostile to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parneil said the same thing in his speech on the resolu tion proposed in the House of Commons with refer ence to the death of Mr. Frederick Cavendish. Whether he believed it or not, the writer who now uses it unquestionably does, and will doubtle a maintain his belief. He could not otherwise lend his ad to the party which counts Mr. Parnell among its members. The Daily News, which on Monday gave howest expression to its honest indignation against associates with crime, on Tuesday allowed the influence of its entangling relations with the Irish party to gain the upper hand. On Monday it asked. "How does it come that money, weapons, instigations and everything else appear to have been communicated to the Iri-n Invincibles by persons connected with Mr. Parnell's party !" and declared with refreshing planness of speech: "This is what, unless every one of the persons named can at once disprove the acts alleged against them by Carey, Mr. Parnell's friends and associate have to answer, and a heavier responsibility has not recently rested on any party in an English Parliament." On Tuesday it was engaged in the me aucholy occupation of proving an alibi for Mr. Par nell, and, in direct contradiction to its words of the day before, proclaiming that of any knowledge of the conspirators' work on the part of Mr. Parnell there is no proof nor any reasonable suspicion !

But, reasonable or unreasonable, the suspicion will not down at the bidding of a journal which between two sunrises wholly reverses its view of the same set of facts. What men see is that between Mr. Parnell and the assassins of Phoenix Park there stands but one man, Sheridan. Sheridan was the outrage-monger whom Mr. Parnell, at the time of the Kilmainhain compact, proposed to employ to put down outrages. Sheridan is the man named by Carey as agreeing to supply the I vincibles with arms and arranging for the assassination of Mr. Forster. The two negotiations, that between Sheridan and the Invincibles, and that between Sheridan and Mr. Parne I, were both going on early in 1882; the first not long preceding the second. Members of the Fenian Brotherhood, from which the Invincibles are recruited, are seen figuring as prominent members of the Laud League. It is admitted, further, that the Land League maintained, while in prison as suspects, some of the very men now accused of the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and of Mr. Burke, and even then accused of murder, though not of these murders. And we have Carey testifying that when the Invincibles talked over the matter among themselves, their opinion was that the money for buying the arms and hiring the assassins for the Phoenix Park murder, came from the Land League. This is not proof, but to say it does not raise suspicion is to say what few people who have no motive for alleucing suspicion will agree with. Mr. Parnell has been appealed to as no leader of a party in Parliament was over yet appealed to,-in the press, by public speech, and over and over again on the floor of the House, -to clear himself from these accusations. But thus far, though again and again the House has turned to him, and speakers have waited for him to rise, he has sat still.

I don't know that it would much improve Mr.

League faction, should they be able to refute Carey. The Phonix Park murders are no worse than other Irish murders for which the Land League is responsible, and of which the Land The corresponding Commission rates were 2, 214 Leaguers are morally, if not legally, guilty. I don't say so now for the first time. Ever since I have been writing on Irish agitation in its recent forms, I have taken the same view. Without crimes of violence and outrage the Land League never could have secured or maintained its authority m Ireland-that authority, I will stop to add which Mr. Forster, of whose "failure" Irish advocates are again talking, overthrew. Mr. Trevelyan's speech at Harwich plainly implies the guilt of the Land League. Mr. Arnold Forster, writing to

The Times last Friday-before Carey had stepped

into the witness-box-takes up and emphasizes the

same too true tale. "These murders," says Mr.

Forster, "one and all, were perpetrated, in almost

every instance, with one definite object-namely, of

curing obedience to the rules of the Irish National Land League," Mr. Trevelyan pointed out that these crimes were not committed, as a rule, against the landlords, whom the League is always denouncing, but upon the tenants, whose champion the Learne professed to be. Mr. Forster gives the figures. I will take murders only, of which, from 1880 to 1882, there were, excluding Dublin, fiftyseven of a purely agrarian character. Of the victims, twenty-five were farmers or sons of farmers, ten were laborers or herds, eleven were persons o various occupations unconnected with the landlord class, one was a magistrate and murdered as such six only were bailiffs' agents or process-servers, while four alone out of the whole fifty-seven were laudlords. Mr. Forster minces no words: "In short," he says, "it was upon the poorest, most de fenceless, most thoroughly Irish section of the population that the Land League waged unrelenting war, and whom it mutilated, murdered, robbed and terrorized in the interests of its miserable unwritten law." Outrages were committed by scores and hundreds and thousands (there were 10,058 from 1880 to 1882) under the direction of the local Land Leagues when the League was supreme, when its local branches were directed by a central authority, when Mr. Parneli and his friends were that central authority. That is the indictment that stands, and has long stood, against them; a proved charge to which they bave no

Mr. Arnold Forster is a nephew of the late Chief Secretary, was with him in Dublin, acted as his private secretary, and knows wher of he speaks. Mr. W. E. Forster's appearance in the scenes described by Carey is of the most startling kind When the attempts to assassinate him were men tioned by Farred, the London organ of Mr. Cham berlam specred at the evidence, and at the supposed danger to the ex-Minister, whom Mr. Chamberlain, hates. It is seen now that from the 3d of March or to the 28th of April, when Mr. Forster quitted Dubhin, he was moving amid a band of assassins, convented by the merest accident from accomplishing his murder, baffled at last in sa manner almost his murder, baffled at last in a manner almost miraculous. But it has not occurred to his assailant in the London press to express his regre for the language he has used. Mr. Forster was warmly cheered on his first appearance in the House his week, which is the House's way of offering its congraturations on his escape. It hably Mr. Forster values quite as much the vindication of his own course to which every successive revelation of the dark deeds done in those days adds weight.

[6] W. S.

defence and have attempted none. What does it

matter whether they were or were not privy to the

nurders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr.

Barke?

A TALK WITH THE BRITISH MINISTER.

The Hon. L. S. Sackville West, the British Miniser to the United States, arrived in this city from Ottawa, Canada, vesterday, and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A TRIBUNE reporter called upon him sue in the matter of the extradition of P. J. Sheridan, He said: "I have been in Canada for ten days on private business, and really I know nothing more about the matter than I have been gather from the newspapers. application for a warrant of arrest and the granting of it by the State D-partment were merely formal steps that are customary a preliminaries in extraduton cases. The real action will begin when the depositions reach me, and I expect to receive them within a week. Then this ourse will follow: The depositions will forwarded to Mr. Osborne, the United States Commissioner in this city, and the warrant for Mr. Sheridan's arrest will be excuted. The papers will be thoroughly examined by the United States Commissioner, and if he does by the United States Commissioner and if he does by the United States Commissioner and if he does by the United States Commissioner and if he does by the United States Commissioner and if he does by the United States Commissioner and if he does be used to be under the Commission recommended 30 cents per pound, plus 35 per cent ad valorem, the new law makes the rate 45 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem. In the schedule on sundries the principal changes ot think the evidence sufficient to justify the detention of Mr. Sheridan, the case will be dismissed; if, or the other hand, he thinks that a clear case has been established, he will commit the prisoner. Then I shall apply to the State Depart ent for a warrant of surrender. You will readily

ment for a warrant of surrender. You will readily perceive what a wide difference there is between the two warrants, the warrant of arrest being a mere formally which commits the United States Government to nothing.

"Ustil the depositions reach me I am as ignorant as anybody as to the strength or the weakness of the case against Mr. Sheridan. The extradition freity between the United States and England covers not only murder but intert to commit murder and convivance at murder; but on will readily understand how much more difficult it is to prove the intent or the connivance than it is to prove the intent or the connivance than it is to prove the murder itself. I am not sure that the evidence of Carey alo e will be sufficient to make out a case agains. Mr. Sheridan I scarcely believe that the British Government is relying upon Carey's evidence alone in asking for Mr. Sheridan's extradition. My own opinion is that there has been accumulated other evidence that has not been made public, and that the depositions will show a much stronger case. This is mere conjecture on my part, however. We must wait for the arrival of the depositions to know realty what they are. We have no desire to burry matters, but will do all that we have to do surely, if slowly. I do not think there will be any danger of a suit for false imprisonment against us, as the United States Commissioner will decide whether United States Commissioner will decide whethe the evidence against Mr. Sheridan is sufficiently strong to justify his committal.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

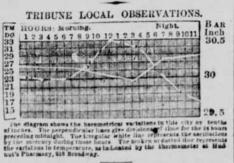
GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synogsis for the past twenty-four hours. Washington, March 5-1 a. m .- The barome ter is highest in the Northwest and Upper Lake region and owest in the Maritime Provinces of Canada O casional and New-England. Northerly winds prevail in the Middle States and New-England, southerly in the Gulf States, and easterly in the Northwest. The temperature has falleo in the Lake region and New-England and risen in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Within the ne limits of the stations of observation of the Sunal ervice there are no indications of the development of my great atorm energy. The Mississippi has folice 9 Indications for to-day.

For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, northerly reering to easterly winds, stationary or lower temperavecting to easterly winds, stationary or lower tempera-ture, higher pr. saure. New-England fair weather, northerly winds, station-ary or higher temperature, higher pressure.

Indications for to-morrow.

Fair weather is indicated on Tuesnay in New-England and rain or snow in the Lake region, and rain in the Valley, Tennessee and the Gulf States.



TRIBUNE OFFICE, March 5 -1 a. m. - The movement in e barometer yesterday was downward until afternoon, when the mercury began to rise. Cloudy and fall centher, with snow (measuring .08 of an inch when eited), was followed by clear weather. The temperature ranges between 17° and 33°, the average (24°g°) being 18°4° lower than on the corresponding day hast year and 54° lower than on Saturday.
Clear or fair and colder weather may be expected to-day in this *** and violaity.

Parnell's position and that of the Land GENERALWASHINGTONNEWS

Continued from First Page.

cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem The new rate on steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, slabs, etc., valued at 4 cents a pound, or less, is 45 per cent ad valorem; from 4 to 7 cents a pound, 2 cents a pound; from 7 to 10 cents a pound, 234 per cent; above 10 cents per pound 314 cents per pound, with 14 cent per pound a ditional where the steel has been subjected to the process of cold rolling, cold hammering or polishing. The Commission's rates were 2 cents per pound on all steel valued at 6 cents per pound or less; 234 cents per pound on steel valued at from 6 to 10 cents, and 312 cents per pound where the value exceded 10 cents, with 1 cent per pound additional on s eel cold rolled, cold hammered or polished. The Commission recommended 24 cents per for railway cars. The new rate is 212 cents per pound and 2 cents per pound on ingots, blooms or blanks for tires-the same as the Commission rate. On iron or steel rivet, screw or feuce wire rods not lighter than number five wire gauge the new rate is six-tenths of 1 cent per pound, and on iron or steel for the manufacture of fencing the same rate. The Commission rate was 13 cents per pound on erucible cast steel, nail, fence and wire rods valued at 5 cents or less per ound: 212 cents when valued at 8 cents or less, and cents when valued at above 9 cents per pound.

On wood screws, from half an inch and less than an inch in length, 10 cents per pound; and less than half an inch in length, 12 cents per pound, are imposed by the new law. The Commission rates were 8 and 9 cents respectively.

On iron or steel wire, according to size, the new rates are 112 cents, 2 cents, 212 cents and 3 cents per pound; the Commission rates were 212 ceuts, 234 cents, 314 cents and 4 cents per pound. The proviso under the new law making an additional rate of 4 cents per pound where the wire is covered with cotton, silk, or other material, is covered with cotten, silk, or other material, was 3 cents under the Commission recommendations. On galvanized wire except fence wire the Commission recommended a uniform rate additional of 1 cent per pound; the new rate additional is 'g cent per pound and 1 cent and 2 cents per pound respectively on iron and steel wire rope and wire strand, in addition to the duty on the iron or steel of which they are composed. The Commission rate on steel not specially commerated was 3 cents per pound; the new rate is 45 per cent ad valorem, an advance of 15 per cent over the old raiorem, as advance of 15 per cent over the old

mission's rate—fiftees cents per pound, a reduction of ten cents per pound.

In the wood and lumber schedule the Commission rates were adopted throughout. In the sugar schedule the new rates on all sugars below No. 13, Durch standard, is 1 40 100 cents per pound when testing not above 75 degrees, and for each additional degree 4 11-100 of a cent per pound additional; the Commission recommended 1½ and 5-100 additional respectively on sugars above No. 13. Not above No. 16 the new rate is 2¾ cents; above 16 and not above 20, 3 cents, and above 20, 3½ cents per pound. The Commission rates were 3½, 3¾ and 4½ cents respectively. The rate on molasses is reduced from Commission rates 1½ and 2 cents per gallon, is the tobacco schedule the changes are very few from the Commission recommendations. On meanifactured tobacco of all descriptions not specially enumerated the new rate scriptions not specially enumerated the new rate is 40 cents per round, where the Commission made it 50, and ou cig are, eigareties, etc., the rate is \$2.50 per pound plus 25 per cent ad valorem, instead of \$3

The provision and liquor schedules were left un-The provision and indior schedules were left un-changed throughout. In the cotton schedule, where the Commission rate on thread, yare, etc., was 7½ cents per pound, the new rate is 10 cents per pound; where the Commission recommended 20 cents it is 15 cents; where the Commission recom-mended 25 cents it is 20 cents; where the Commis-sion recommended 30 cents it is 25 cents; where the sooi recommended 30 cents it is 25 cents; where the Commission recommended 36 cents it is 33 cents. The changes it the classification on cotton cloth are such as to make a comparison difficult, but in general it may be said that the new rates are about the ersi it may be said that the new rates are about the same as those recommended by the Commission. In the flax and hemp schedule, the Commission recommends placing jute butts on the free list. By the new law these were made du lable at \$5 per ton. In the schedule on wool and woollens, raw wool is placed at the same rates that were recommended by the Commission, which were about 30 per cent below the old rates. Manufactured woollen goods are reduced an average of 17 to 25 per cent, but upon a few articles the duries have been increased. Among these cloaks, dolinans, uisters and other Among these cloaks, dolonaus, nisters and other woollen outside garments for women and children, on which the Commission recommended

from the Commission's rates are the following from the Commission's lates are the billowing.

Coach and harness furniture reducfrom 50 per cent to 35 per cetthe same as the old rate; bituminous coal rais
from 50 cents to 75 cents, the same as the old ratsalt raised from 10 cents and 6 cents per 100 pounto 12c-nts and 8 cents the same as the old rate, with a poviso that on imported sait used in caring meats for exportation a drawback shail be allowed whenever the amount of duty exceeds \$100. There is also a proviso that imported sait in bond in y be used, in curing fish taken by vessels accessed to engage in the fisheries on the navigable waters or the coasts of the United States, and on satisfactory proof the duty shall be remitted.

HOW THE ACT IS REGARDED IN PITTSBURG. PITTSBURG, Penn., Marca 4.-Manufacturers who vere seen to-day expressed themselves as being glad that the tariff battle is ended, although the act as passed is not satisfactory to alt. Those engaged in the manufacture of hoop Fig ron, sheet iron and steel manufacturers also assert that they will be greatly crippled. All agree that wages will have to be reduced, and some say that a general adjustment of values will be neces-

MR. KEIFER CENSURED BY JOURNALISTS. Washington, March 4 .- A meeting of newspaper correspondents was held here this afternoon to express their indignation over the treatment received by them from Speaker Keifer Saturday night in regard to the admission of members' families and friends to the journalists' gallery of the House, to the great inconvenience and in many instances entire exclusion of the correspondents. Speeches, in which Mr. Keifer's conduct was sharply criticised, were made by Messrs. Stealey, Edwards, Barrett, Murray and The conduct consured consisted in the refusal of the Speaker to afford the Journalists the right secured to them by a standing rule of the House, and the alleged insulting manner in which the refusal was expressed night snow has falled in the Lake region, Middle States of only grossly impolite, but basphemous and New-England. Northerly winds prevail in the incharacter and wholly unworthy of a person filling the position of Speaker of the House. A statement was read reciting "that the House of Represen-tatives, on the motion of Mr. McKenzie, of Kentucky, on the last night of the second session of the XLVIIth Congress, by an alleged meanmous consent, threw open the reporters' gallery of said House to the wives and daughters of the members of said House; that said gallery was immediately filled by said wives and daughters, their male secorts and the public indiscriminately, thereby rendering it impossible for the correspondents to secure their seats and deaks reserved exclusively to them by a standing rule of the House." and that remonstrance having been made to Mr. Kelfer alleging the injustice of the proceeding, the committee presenting the petition of the correspondents were insulted by him. Resolutions were then atopted to the effect "that the language of said Kelfer toward the correspondents and press of the country being alike unrentlemantly, unprovoked and entirely unwarranted, is hereby condemned."

The meeting embraced representatives of nearly all of the leading journals of the country. the wives and daughters of the members of said

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. Washington, March 4 .- The Senate in ex-

Territorial Secretary .- Edward L. Curtis to be Secretary for Idaho Territory.

Nacy.—Edward Bellows to be a paymaster in the Postmaster.—George R. C. Smith to be postmaster at Potsila m, N, Y.

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM G. WHEELWRIGHT

William G. Wheelwright, a lawyer, died at his home, No. 170 East Seventy-second-st., yesterday, in the forty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Wheelwright ras born and educated in New-York. After being grad uated from the University of the City of New-York he studied law with a firm in Wall-st., and was subsequently admitted to the par. He formed a partnership with an

7th Regiment. For several years he has held a captainer in the 22d Regiment. He was a member of Stella Lodge, No. 485, of the Mesonic order. His uncle, Benjamin F. Wheelwright, was formerly president of the Greenwich Bank. The immediate cause of Mr. Wheelwright's death was consumption. He leaves a wife.

THE ADIRONDACK SURVEY. "

SUPERINTENDENT COLVIN'S ANNUAL RE PORT.

WORK THUS FAR ACCOMPLISHED-IMPORTANCE OF THE SURVEY.

ALBANY, March 4 .- An explorer of the gigantic New Capitol occasionally discovers near the roof, at the northwest corner of the building, a room which almost seems to be hiding itself from sight. Above the door of this foom there is a transom glass or which are inscribed in gilt letters the words: "The Adirondack Survey." Entering the room one finds all the tokens of a surveyor's work. Scattered about are surveyor's brass instruments, wide tables are maps showing the gradual progress of the survey, in glass cases are sections trees marked by surveyors a century ago, and clerks are busy making computations and drawing maps. Not the least interesting object in the room is a canvas tent badly torn by bears. The animals not only nearly destroyed the tent of the surveyors, but devoured all their honey and maple sugar, bit into the peoper package-but were apparently dissatisfied with its contents-and scattered flour over half an acre of forest land. In an interior room there is to be found the superintendent of the survey, Verplanck Colvin-an athletic-looking young man of dark complexion, whose features tell of resolution, pluck and ability. These are qualities he has frequently had to summon to his support in the rough work of surveying the Adirondack Wilderness, and in desperate conflicts with legislative committees determined not to grant any appropriation for the survey For twelve years now Mr. Colvin has carried on the work of the survey; usually at the State's expense, but when the State would refuse to make an appropriation, at his own expense. The work of course has been done for the benefit of the State. When completed the situation of the State's property and that of private individuals in the Adirondack region will be, for the first time in the history of the State, clearly defined. For the purposes of taxation and of the sale of property the survey will be of great value. It is to be completed in two years. Mr. Colvin during the past week submitted to the

survey. The report describes his work during the year 1882. He states that it was conducted to a great extent in the more remote and inaccessible portions of the wilderness, and that it was carried orward in the face of great natural obstacles. The forward in the face of great natural obstacles. The field work of the survey was prosecuted principally in the counties of Warren, Essex, Hamilton, Herkimer, Frankfin and St. Lawrence. Fourteen survey and signal parties were placed in the field during the season; regular meteorological stations were also maintained, and a recognoissance for river surveys and signal work was made. The preparations for the field work were commenced while snow yet covered the mountains and the surfaces of the Adiro dack lakes yet remained closed by ice. Parties of guides were sent out on snow-shores to examine and report on the availability of certain mountains in Moose River region as signal stations for the extension of the triregion as signal stations for the extension of the tri-angulation to the western borders of the great wil-derne s in such a manner as to cover the sources of the Beaver River, the Independence River, the Moose River, the head of the West Canada Creek and the Saconaga River. Mr. Colvin states: My own explorations, both in climbs across the mo

Legislature his annual report on the results of the

My own explorations, both in climbs across the mountains in autumn and during snow-snoe marches in preceding winters, had brought me to elevated stations from which I could see nigh, forest-covered peaks which apparently commanded both the lakes of the Beaver River region on the north, the waters of Great Moose Lake midway, and further south those of the Fulton chain, more than this, it seemed, although the emountains were of interior height (as are all mountains in the western district of the Adirondacks), to be possible that some summits might, nevertheless, be found by which to afford a route for trig in metrical measurement over this broad bett of low, forest-covered mountains. After a careful comparison of observations that I had made during preceding years, and a sandy of my sactions of these mountain ranges in connection with the measurements made by parties that I had sent out to retrace and monument the ancient land lines crossing these ranges, I became convinced that the creat of a numcless and beavily wooded range near the head of the Fourth Lake of the Fulton chain, presumably in the country of Hamilton, was the station which would form the key to the whole system of mountains in the western district. My previous explorations and measurements also led me to believe that to on this crest the great southwest corner of the Brown tract (now all involves) in obscarity and doubt) could be seen and reached by exact measurement, and thus its true p sitton determined and settled forever, with this mountain as a commanding central point from which to select other stations, I noped to be able to locate other signals mear the lines of the Brown tract, aloose River tract, Branungham tract, etc., so as to find the actual distances between those lines and thus the true locations and areas.

Mr. Colvin was successful in this search. He

Mr. Colvin was successful in this search. He found the mountain and thoroughly surveyed the entire region. Much of the region had apparently never been explored before by man. Trout we abundant and deer were frequently encountered. Far to the northward of this region there was another successful survey. This was of the region about Mount Morris, near the headquarters of the Raquette River. Concerning this survey Mr. Colvin says in his report :

vin says in his report:

Important reasons required that I should give attention to the vast and intricate mass of land lines in the counties of at Lawrence and Frankin. The State possess is no records of the surveys locating the boundary lines between traces counties—and the latitude and longitude of the great joint county corner, where the division hime between Frankin and St. Lawrence meets upon the north line of Hamilton County, was unknown—rendering the accurate platting of any map of those counties impossible until this anticult and complicated work had been accomplished. This, also, could be done bees and must precess by transplantowand, as in the Moose River region, call d for the searction of new mountain peaks as signal stations, which should command the boundary lines in question and at the same cluse be so situated as to spread the front of the triangulation westward and northward toward the St. Lawrence River, along which the land lines and topography are como's purchase, is so situa ed as to commund the prin-cipal stations on the survey of the Raquette River, and the important signals overlooking the valleys northwest-ward toward the settlements of Colton.

One of the important results of the year's survey was the determination of the precise elevation of Lake Champlain above the sea level. A lack of knowledge of the fluctuation of the surface of the water of the lake from day to day and from year to year, Mr. Colvin states, had rendered values given for its height by railroad or levels only true for the surface at the time of observation, face at the time of observation. By extending the line of geodetic levels so as to connect with the United States Army water gauge at rort Montgomery, and by determining the height of the zero mark of that gauge, hitherto of auknown height above the tide, and by reducing all the daily observations of the lake surface for a period of more than seven years to a mean value above the tide, it was ascertained that the true mean heigh of the surface of Lake Champlain above the Atlantic Ocean is 96 560-1000 feet. Mr. Colvin states that the deer during the past season seemed to be unusually abundant, being frequently met with in open woods or on the shores of remote takes, but were difficult to procure near hotels or settlements. Wolves and panthers were discovered to be far from extinct, as the kulling of three panthers and two large wolves by one of Mr. Colvin's guices indicate. Mr. Colvin closes his report with the following words:

The vast region of forest, lases and mountains which the world has come to call the Adironaack wilderness pessesses in addition to its wild grander and health-indices the greatest material importance to every citizen of New York. Its pure and abundant water will at no distant day supply the cities of the Hudson. Its vast depolic of iron will yet render it even more than an present the great mining discrict of New-York and bring weath and competence to thousands. Its wonderful increase, under more economical and systematic management, will yet yield a noble income to the State from lands while will add to the wealth of the State at every step. The hope that the labors of this survey may aid its some digree th forwarding the public interests in this region has encouraged me under many difficulties. It is this view that induced me to give may earnest attention to the collection of every class of information which could lead to the every class of information which could lead to the every class of information which could sea there of attached.

Mr. Colvin makes in the report an earnest protes extending the line of geodetic levels so as to con-

Mr. Co.vin makes in the report an earnest protes against the destruction of the Adirondack forests, and states that he will refurn to the subject in an appendix.

KILLED BY FALLING DOWN STAIRS.

Officer Patrick Cosgrove last night found the body of Mr. Rebnotz, age about forty, at the foot of

the stairs leading to his rooms at No. 283 Hudson-st. is supposed that he was killed by falling down stairs. OBITUARY.

COLONEL HARRY GILMOR. BALTIMORE, March 4.—Colonel Harry Gil-mor, a well-known Confederate cavalry officer, died to night of cancer in the face.

Colonel Gilmor was the son of Robert Gilmor, of Balti-more County, Md., and was born January 24, 1838. He was educated at his father's country-seat, Glon Ellen, by a private tutor from Harvard. He then learned the trade of a machinist at the Vulcan Iron Works, and later he was employed as a clerk in the commercial house or William Fisher & Sons. After a year's service as a clerk, he removed to Wisconsin and afterward to Nebraska, in both of which States he engaged in farming. He returned to Maryland in 1859 and engaged n agricultural pursuits. About the same time he joined the Baltimore County Horse Guards, and in August, 1861, he west Sonia, joining Captain Mason's cavairy company, under Col-onel Ashby, in the Shenandoah Valley. In December ha was made sergeant-major of the regiment, then attached to "Stonewall" Jackson's brigade, and about the same time he organized a company of his own. His command crossed the Potomac in August, 1862, and went to Frederick, Md. During the following month Colonel Gilmor ventured to visit his home. He was captured and ventured to visit his home. He was captured and for five months he was confined at Fort McHenry, Fertress Monroe, and other places. He was exchanged in February, 1853, and in May he received a commission as major. He at once organized a cavalry regiment, at the head of which he entered Winchester in June, after the Federal forces had evacuated the town. His command took plat in the battle at Gottysburg, and marched with Bradley T. Johnson's brigade toward Baltimore in July, 1864. With a few picked men Colonel Gilmor took possession of Cockeyville and succeeded in reaching the Aslay House. He was compelled to fall back, however, with the rest of Johnson's brigade. He was taken prisoner in February, 1865, in Virginia, and was sent to Boston, where he remained until the close of the war. During his military career he displayed great personal bravery, was wonn'ed several times and had many hairbreadth escapes. He held the rank of breveicolonel. After the war Colonel Gilmor seent three years in the South and in Europe. In 1874 he was eleved as one of the Baltimore Poilec Commissioners. During the past few years he was engaged in the insurance business and was commander of all the Maryland. elected as one of the Baltimore Poilee Commissioners. During the past few years he was engaged in the insurance business, and was commander of all the Maryland cavalry. He was the author of "Four Years in the Saddle," which gives an interesting account of his service during the war. Colonel Gilmor lost his wife, the daughter of Colonel Jasper Strong, some years ago, but three children survive him.

OSBORNE W. GARFORD.

In the Brooklyn Tabernacle, at noon to-day, he funeral of Osborne W. Garford will be held. Mr Garford, who was one of the leading members of Mr. Talmage's church, died suddenly on Friday, at Southampton, L. I. He was of English birth, and having family connections in the brewery trade, when he came to America he engaged in that business. He attended some meetings held by Moody and Sankey, and was converted. signed his place and sought new employment. He finally became an agent of the Home Lite Insurance Company, of this city, and was attached to its Brooklyn office. (For Sketch of the Late Alexander H. Stephens See 34 Pagi.)

A GILDED YOUTH. (Cartoon.—Swell young men in room gorgeously furnished the all manner of decoration, and bried bries, standing in rout of fire, smoking eigardie.)

Well? It is a slided youth.

Is it not a pretty dear? Oh, yes! It is as pretty as a Who made iff It is self-made, but the pattern was was it expensive to make ! Very coally.

Figure it up.

100 00 150 00 25 00 7 35 ash on hand..... Quite costly ! What dividend is the investmen . \$50,318 50 Unite costly! What dividend is the investment paying ! Its running expenses are much too great for it to pay dividends. There are monthly assessments on its stockholders.

holders.

There are persons then who take stock in it? Oh, yes, plenty; for it has very pleasing ways.—[Life. It is well to get clear of a bad cough or cold

the first week, but it is safer to rid yourself of the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the pose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

DIED.

DELUNA-On Friday, March 2, 1833, Abelardo B. DeLuna M D.
Funeral services at the residence of his father-in-law, Wm.
W. Naramore, No. 479 West 22d st., Sanday, at 3:30 p. m.
Interment at Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday atternoon
FLETCHER—On Friday, March 2, 1883, of peritor Gs., William Fletcher, agod 59 years.
The funeral services will be held at his late resider c. No. 27
Dominick-st. on Sunday afternoon, March 4, at 4 Felock,
Interment on Monday at Foster's Meadow, Long Island,
Kindly omit flowers.

GAINES—At Huptington N. V. March 2 Marthe B.

Kindly omit flowers.

GAINES-At Huntington, N. Y., March 2, Martha R., wife of Stephen W. Gaines.

Relatives and friends are invoiced to attend her funeral, at Huntington, Tuestay, March 6, at Second Presoyterian Church, at I o'clock p. m.

Carriages will be in waiting to meet train of L. I. DR. by boat leaving 34th-st. ferry at 9:30 a.m.; returning y train at

HALLOCK-At Milton-on-Hudson, February 26, 1883, Phebe F. Hallock, in the Sid year of her age, widow & Nicholas Hallock. LOCK WOOD At St. Augustine, Pla., March 1, George P., son of Gershom and the late Mary J. Lockwood of Newark,

MacLEAN-Entered into rest March 2, at Norwhik, Cons. John A. MacLean, M. D., in the Soih year of his ago. NEWBOLD-In Philadelphia March 3 Catharine Sheaf wife of Amos T. Newbold, and daughter of the late George B.

Reese, uneral services at St. James's Church, Philadelphis, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. Tuesday, the dth inst, at 12 o'clock moon.

NORWOOD-On Sunday, March 4, 1883, of pnewmonia, Erskine, voungest child of Cathale Norwood, jr.

Funeral Services at his father's residence. No. 260 Warburton-ave. Yources, on Tuesday, March 6, at 2 p.m.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 1 om. train from Grand Central Depot; returning leave Youkers at 3.15.

SEYMOUR-At Watertown, N. Y., on the 3d inst., Allen M. Seymodr.

Seymodis—At water sealines, Peckskill, N. Y., Tues-gay, March 6, at 130 a.m.
Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11 a.m.
SMITH—At Brooklyn, seventh day afternoon, 3d inst., of pneumonia, Mary Smith, widow of the late Samuel Smith.

pneumonia. Mary Smith, whow of declared aged 84 years
aged 84 years
Pinneral at Friends Meeting House, corner of Lafa ette and
Washington area, Brooklyn, on fourth day, the 7th linst., 24
4 p. in.
Interment at Jericho, L. L., on the 2th inst.
TOMPKINS—On Sabbath morains, March 4, Mand, daughter of George V, and Fanny E. Tompkins, in the 17th year of
her age. FOM PARAMETER OF THE PA

March 3, Jane T. Van Nostrand, daughter of the late Jacob Van Nostrand. The fineral services will take place at the Rutgers Presbyte-ran Church 20th-st, and Madisen-ave., on Monday, March 6, at 2 p. 1. WHITE-On Saturday, March 3, Charles A. White, aged 32 years.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, March 6, at 12.30 p.m., from the residence of his uncle. Edward R. Janes, No. 10 Fast 86th st.
WHERLWRIGHT—March 4, 1883, William G. Wheelwright, Notice of funeral hereafter.

Special Notices.

Bound to be Fair.

"I am compelled in justice to break my rule as to certifying to the virtue of any medicine," remarked Mr. T. B. Smith, of No. 96 Fulton-st., and of No. 99 Clymer-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
"I suffered for a year from distress in the lower part of my back. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER gave back. BENSOS 3 me immediate and perfect relief, and I am happy to state that fact for the public good." For all affections which may be rehered or cured by an external application, these plasters are recommended by the highest medical authorities. No other article of the kind can for a moment be compared with them. They are prompt, safe, thorough, picasent and cleanly. Look out for imitations. Price 25c. Dr. Hasbrouck mases a specialty of the paintess e trac-tion of teeth at 1.21S Broadway—Wallack's Theatre Build-ing, corner 30th st.

Epilepsy:

Persons afflicted with this maindy can find immediate relief by applying for information to the writer, who has exportenced a tiorough and permanent cure, and who can give testimony respecting many others who have been similarly respecting many others who have been similarly restored. Address

A. B., Branch P. O. Statton I., New-York City. Lime-Juice and Pepsin
has fully established its claim as the best aid to digestion.
CASWELL, MASSEY & CO., 1,121 B'way and 578 5th ave

Post Office Notice.

office as follows:
TUE-SDAY-At 10 a. m. for Hayti, per Ss. Alpa, via Port au
Prince and Jacmel; at 10 a. m. for Jamaica, savanilla. &c.,
per Ss. Alias; at 12 m. for Europe, per Ss. Alaska, viz
Queenstown.

per 28 Alisa; at 12 m. for Europe, per Ss. Alaska, viz Queenstown.

WEDNESDAY—At 12:30 p. m. for Europe, per Ss. Bottotta, via Queenstown (letters for France must be directed "per Bothnia", at 12:30 p.m. for France direct, per Ss. Ganada, via Havre; at 12:30 p.m. for the Netherlands direct, per Ss. Jason, via Amsterdam.

TH URSDAY—At 18:30 s.m. for Europe, per Ss. Wieland, via Pymouth, Cherbourg and Hambitg; at 1 p. m. for Nas-Pymouth, Cherbourg and Hambitg; at 1 p. m. for Nas-Pymouth (therbourg and Hambitg; at 1 p. m. for Cuba, port Richerlands (and Matangas, Cuba, per Ss. State of Texas; at 1:30 p. m. for Bermuda, per Ss. Orinoco; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba, Porto Rico and Lacito, per Ss. City of Washington, via Hayana.

FRIDAY—At 8:500 p. p. for Ss. City of Washington, via

Porto Rico and medico, per est curvo a washington, the Having and St. Pierres Migneson, via Hailax.

Migneson via Hailax.

Migneson via Hailax.

SATURDAY - At 3:30 a.m. for Europe, per Ss. Baltic, via Checustown (etters for Germany and Scottand must be directed "per faulte"); at 3:30 a.m. for scottand direct, per Ss. Ponnessa, via Glasgow; at 3:30 a.m. for Heightan direct, per Ss. Ponnland, via Antwerp: at 10 a.m. for Aspunwai and South acide, per Ss. Soloit; at 1 a.m. for Europe, per Ss. Necker, via Southampton and Bremen; at 1 p. m. for the Windward isands, per Ss. Aurite; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba and Porto Rico, per Ss. Newport, via Havana.

p. in. 100 value.

Malls for China and Japan, per Sa. Beigie. via San Francisco, close March *10, at 7 p. m. Malls for Australia. New Zealand, Sandwich and Flij Islanda, per Sa *113 of Sydne; via San Francisco, close darch *31, at 7 p. m. HENRY R. PEARSON, Postmastor.

Post Office, New York, N. Y., March 2, 1883.

*The schedule of closing of transpacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupied vertand transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East scriving on time at San Francisco on the day of saling of steamers are dispatched